in all the States including' Uttaranchal for providing all-weather road connectivity to habitations having population 250 and above. Under Bharat Nirman, all habitations in Uttaranchal having population of 500 and above have been targeted for providing connectivity by the year 2009. The rural roads in the Core Network of the district alone are eligible for coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The proposals are to be initiated by the State Government, which is responsible for executing the works after obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(d) The Uttaranchal Rural Road Development Agency has intimated that the kutcha road from Dwarahaat to Doula in that district is not in the Core Network.

Schemes for self-employment of fishermen in AP

1007. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fishing sector contributes 25 per cent of GDP and the Andhra Pradesh, with a coast line of 974 kms. 20 coastal mandal and 180 fishermen villages make a significant contribution in national income from marine products, exports; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far and those proposed to be taken to ameliorate the lot of fishermen in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, including various schemes introduced so far for creation of self-employment in fishing sector and to provide infrastructure facilities to the fishing sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The contribution of fisheries sector to total GDP is 1.04% as per the figure of 2004-05. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture has conducted Marine Fisheries Census in 2005 and as per the report, the State of Andhra Pradesh has coastline of 974 km., 314 fish landing centres, 498 fishing villages and about 5.09 lakh people depend on marine fisheries as a source of livelihood.

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture implements following schemes for the development of Fisheries Sector in the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(1) Development of Marine Fisheries Infrastructure and Post-harvest operation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(2) Development of inland fisheries and aquaculture.

(3) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen.

(4) Fisheries Training and Extension.

Under the aforesaid schemes, a sum of Rs. 13.97 crore has been sanctioned to the State of Andhra Pradesh during Tenth Plan since 2002-03 to 2006-07 till 30.06.06. Besides the above, 2 Special Projects under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana in Srikakulam and West Godawari District of Andhra Pradesh are also sanctioned by Ministry of Rural Development for creation of self-employment to the fishermen community by providing reverine fishing nets, insulated ice boxes under income generating activities and infrastructure facilities like shore shelters, common facility centres, dry plate forms, fish marketing etc.

Closure of textile mills

1008. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how many textile mills have been closed during the last 10 years in India;

(b) the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) how many workers have lost jobs permanently because of this;

(d) what compensation has been given to permanent and semi-permanent employee during the same period State-wise and number of employee-wise;

(e) whether the original regular workers get the part of the kitty since N.T.C. is selling the mill land in cosmopolitan cities; and

(!) if so; how much would be the compensation package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of private textile mills (non-SSI) closed during the last 10 years are given in Statement-I (See below). There were 2,11,108 workers on the rolls of these 379 closed mills.

(d) The relief provided by the Government, State-wise and year-wise, to the textile workers of private textile mills under the existing Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) during the same period is given in Statement-ll (See below). The Scheme provides relief to textile workers, irrespective of their being permanent, *badli* or casual, provided they meet